

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 6. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1811.

[No. 1321.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-  
num, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS,  
if paid at the expiration of the year.

☐ The postage on letters addressed to  
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be  
attended to.

☐ The Printing Office is kept at the old  
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

## Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY  
GAZETTE,  
THE KENTUCKY  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

OR NEW  
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;  
CONTAINING  
A comprehensive system of English Grammar,  
in which the whole structure and essential  
principles of that most copious Language,  
according to the most approved modern stand-  
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,  
and explained in a manner intelligible to the  
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

## CASH

Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY  
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-  
teen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Wanted to hire for a term of years,  
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.  
July 22d, 1810.

## To Blacksmiths.

WANTED, a Blacksmith of good char-  
acter and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville,  
Tennessee. One acquainted with the White-  
smith's business would be preferred—to such  
one, good wages will be given, by  
GEO. POYZER.  
November 9th, 1810.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH  
Will be given for clean combed  
HOGS' BRISTLES.

Their being scalded does not injure them.

## HORSE HAIR,

of any length—by  
JOHN LOCKWOOD,  
Corner of Upper and High-Streets,  
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1810.

## CASH

FOR WHITE-OAK STAVES.  
FOR particulars apply at my shop on main  
street, Lexington.  
WILLIAM DORSEY.

## To Druggists

And Country Store-Keepers.

FIFTEEN hundred 200 lb. refined borax  
1 lb. gum tragacanth 300 do. Spanish indigo  
2000 do. pearl ashes 200 do. cochineal  
2000 do. quicksilver 500 do. aqua fortis  
5000 do. English oil 500 doz. syringes  
vitrol 200 lb. grains paradise  
1000 lb. flor. sulphur 200 do. Turkey opium  
2000 do. white lead 100 do. gum juniper  
3000 do. red sanders 300 do. prongranate  
3500 do. cream tartar peel  
2000 do. gum copal 100 lb. ether vitriol  
5000 do. yellow bark 500 do. black lead  
1000 do. Senna 500 do. Aleppo galls  
1000 doz. ink powder 700 do. gum arabic  
500 lb. fresh rhubarb 300 do. crude sal am-  
300 do. best Spanish oniacs  
Annatto 200 lb. sugar of lead  
100 lb. Spanish saffron 300 do. cowage  
300 do. Simarouba 200 do. guaiacum  
bark 400 fine sponges  
300 lb. fine arrow root 2000 lb. refined cam-  
300 do. gum shellac phor  
100 do. red bark 300 lb. Assafetida  
300 do. arsenic 1000 lb. Verdigrase  
100 packs gold leaf 500 bottles Castor oil  
200 doz. tooth brush- 500 Gallons Spirits  
es Turpentine  
200 doz. smelling bot- Iron mortars and pos-  
tles tles  
100 doz. cologne wa- Oil of aniseed  
ter Hair powder  
50 bbls. Glauber salts Specie bottles  
100 doz. spring lan- Graduated measures  
cets Patent medicines  
500 lb. snake root

With a large and general assortment of  
DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MEDI-  
CINES, GLASS BOTTLES, VIALS,  
and every other article belonging to the Drug  
& Apothecary line, expressly laid in to suit  
Druggists, Storekeepers and other wholesale  
dealers—the subscriber has also made arrange-  
ment with manufacturers of WINDSOR  
prices. he can sell at the manufacturers'

STEVEN NORTH,

Wholesale Druggist,  
No. 85, market Street, between  
2d & 3d Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov'r. 25, 1810.

Regimental court of Appeals.  
DELINQUENTS of the 42d regiment  
who have been fined for non-attendance at the  
musters in 1810, are notified that the time of  
appeal will expire on the 1st of February next;  
those who wish to file their appeals, will avail  
themselves of the opportunity of doing so by  
that time—and if properly qualified to and left  
with Dr. John Todd, at my place of residence,  
during my absence, will be received.

DAVID TODD.

Judge advocate 42d Reg't.  
Dec. 10, 1810.

## WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS

TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS

WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.

Halstead & Meglone.

## For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on  
the waters of Green river, in Green county,  
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton  
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.  
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado  
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality  
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 Hogshead 4th proof  
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000  
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold  
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60  
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,  
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and  
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-  
gle, with prickers and templets, Grooving Plains  
with and without arms, different sizes, com-  
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double  
ironed, Hollows and Rounds, Moulding Plains  
of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.  
Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

## FOR SALE,

AVAILABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,

LYING on Henry's mill road, only four  
miles from Lexington, containing 150  
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plen-  
tifully watered. The improvements on this farm  
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large  
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-  
quisite out building—a good stall house, barn,  
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and  
abundance. About seventy acres of the land  
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.  
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as  
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those  
wishing to purchase.

A general warrant deed will be made the  
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-  
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-  
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.  
June 4th, 1810.

## REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON  
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop  
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near  
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for  
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE  
MEDICINES, together with a complete  
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-  
MENTS, made after the latest and most  
approved models.

Dr OVERTON will practice PHY-  
SIC and SURGERY in Lexington and  
its neighborhood. He has just procured  
a portion of unquestionable COW POX  
infection, and will communicate the dis-  
ease to any person desirous of enjoying  
its protection.

September 3, 1810.

## Almanacks for 1811,

For sale at the office of the  
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST RECEIVED, From Phila.

VOLS. 4 & 5 OF

THE AMERICAN REGISTER,

OR

GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND SCIENCE.

PRICE \$3 25.

VOL. 13, PART 1st OF

REES'S CYCLOPEDIA,

FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

I WILL SELL

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND, viz.

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox county,

on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on

the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great propor-

tion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington coun-

ty, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned lands were patented in

the name of James Southall. I will give a rea-

sonable credit, and receive in payment Horses,

Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 18th October, 1810.

Jessamine county, set-

Taken up by Samuel Offutt,

living on the waters of Hickman, two

Horses; one a SORREL, the other a

BAY—the Sorrel has a blaze face, a

bloch'd brand on the near shoulder, left

hind foot white, shod before, about 14 1-2

hands high, 8 years old, some few saddle

spots on his back; appraised to 30 dollars

—the Bay is about 15 hands high, a small

star in his forehead, 6 years old; apprai-

sed to 25 dollars.

A. YOUNG.

November 26, 1810.

## Wanted,

THREE or FOUR Apprentices, to learn  
the Machine making business—they will be in-  
structed in every branch, and made complete  
workmen, comfortably accommodated with  
boarding, lodging and clothing, a good educa-

tion, and if bound at 14, 15 or 16 till 21 years  
of age, shall receive when free, a complete  
suit of clothes and one hundred dollars in  
cash.

Wanted also, two journeymen, who have  
been accustomed to either turning or filing, to  
whom generous wages will be given and con-  
stant employment.

J. MARSH & Co.

Water street, Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1811—3m

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the

29th of October last, a Negro fellow named

HARRY;

he will probably change his name to Henry or  
David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age,  
but looks something older—he limps a little  
when he walks—one of his knees is much lar-  
ger than the other—bow legged—long visage,  
roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is  
about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very hea-  
vy made—has a small dent in one of his jaws,  
opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, &  
took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty  
dollars will be given for securing him in jail,  
and reasonable expences if brought home to  
me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Haw-  
kins, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go  
to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.



## STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-

RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHO has by the late arrivals received a  
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has  
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first  
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-  
cumstance he can with full confidence assure  
his friends and the public, that any work done  
by him will be executed in a superior manner,  
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:  
N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &  
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or  
they will after this notice, (if not attended to),  
be forced.  
Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



## Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-  
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of  
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS  
The Iceland Moss,  
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions  
and Phthic.

Also for Sale,  
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,  
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.  
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTTS.

Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,

General Instructor,

Masonic Constitutions,

Bishop's Sermons,

Craighead's Sermon,

Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,

American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,

Life of Gano,

Life of Shaw,

Wilson's Grammar,

Webster's Spelling books,

New-England Primer,

Doctrinal Catechism

Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,

Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books

Pamphlets on various subjects,

Writing Paper,

Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.

☐ Old books rebound, and Book Binding

generally executed on short notice.

August 17th, 1810

## FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and  
customers for former favours, wishes to  
inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's  
Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where  
the advantage of a constant current of water  
will enable him to carry on the Fulling business  
more to the satisfaction of his customers, than  
he has heretofore done. For the convenience  
of distant customers, he will attend at the usual  
places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving  
cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at  
Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.  
Mahany's in Georgetown, on the first day of  
the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He  
will also attend once a week to receive cloth  
that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her  
mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month  
or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident  
prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to  
his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-  
ties in finishing such cloth as may be com-  
mitted to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A

Nail Manufactory

IN the house in which George Norton has

carried on that business for 4 years past, on

Market street, near the market house, and

next door to Messrs. Halstead and Meglone's

store, where they will always keep a supply of

the best cut and wrought nails, sprigs and

tacks of every description—also, hoes, axes,

drawing chains, wheel irons, waffle irons,

Pittsburgh castings, screw augurs and Dorsey

bar iron, which they will sell low either by  
wholesale or retail.

W. M. PRITCHARTE & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 11th, 1811.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-  
neral, that he has removed to the store lately  
occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3  
doors above the Branch Bank; where he will  
constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold  
& Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated  
Ware of every description, and newest fashions  
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable  
terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared  
to carry on the Watch making and repairing bu-  
siness—and will warrant his work to be well  
executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-  
tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-  
vor him with their custom, may depend upon  
having their work done with neatness and dis-  
patch.

☐ Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2  
good workmen, in the above line of business;  
and the highest price for old gold and silver.

☐ Also one or two boys of good character,  
will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

## Commission Store,

In the house of Mr. Coyle, opposite the Branch

Bank.

WALDEMAR MENTELLE

Has just received by the latest arrivals, and

opened for sale, a variety of articles, such as

DRY GOODS;

Among which, are the following.

F. FLANDERS fine hemp linen

Queen's and China ware

Sugar of different kinds

Imperial and Hyson teas

White and red lead

Spanish whiting and patent yellow

Spanish brown and painter's brushes

With a constant supply of Flax seed oil

Spirit of turpentine

Madeira Wine

Rum and French Brandy

Cherry bounce and old Whiskey

Figs, raisins and almonds

Pickled Oysters

Mackarel and shad

Best Lancaster snuff

Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery

Looking glasses with and without frames

Coach and clock glasses

Gilt frames and elegant

Paintings & engravings

Toys for children

Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles

Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as

usual

Diaper table cloths

Pittsburgh beer and

Milford's imperial wash for the tops of

boots.

Always on hand, a quantity of Dry

GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.

Lexington Dec. 18, 1810.

## DISEASES CURED.

Lee's Genuine Family Medicines,  
CELEBRATED for curing most dif-  
orders to which the human body is liable,  
continue to be prepared and sold, whole-  
sale and retail at LEE's old established  
patent and family Medicine Store, No.  
56 Maiden Lane, New-York, and sold in  
Kentucky, by appointment of the propi-  
etors at Waldemard Mentelle's store in  
Lexington and at Dudley, Trigg & Dud-  
ley's store in Frankfort. By applying at  
these stores purchasers can be supplied  
with the genuine reparations of the late  
Richard Lee, which for many years past  
have proved superior to any medicines  
hitherto discovered, both in the safety of  
their operation and certainty of produc-  
ing cures, as the many recommendations  
and certificates before the public fully  
prove

FITS CAUSED BY WORMS.

The extraordinary cure my wife has ex-  
perienced by the use of Hamilton's Worm  
Destroying Lozenges ought to be made  
public for the benefit of those who may  
be afflicted in a similar manner; with this  
intention I now inform you she had been  
subject to severe convulsion fits upwards  
of twenty years. These fits were appar-  
ently brought on by trifling circumstanc-  
es. A drink of cold water, or stumbling  
in walking has often occasioned a recur-  
rence of a fit, and their frequency was  
such as to render her incapable of all bu-  
siness. Hamilton's worm lozenges be-  
coming celebrated in my neighbourhood,  
were administered, and a quantity of  
small worms and matter were brought a-  
way, which had no doubt been the cause  
of her fits; she having had none since the  
lozenges were taken. Nearly two years  
have elapsed, and my wife continues free  
from fits, and has become very healthy.  
Wishing these circumstances may be  
serviceable in extending the knowledge of  
your excellent medicine.

I am, &c.

JOHN SHOTWELL.

Mrs. H. Lee, widow of

Richard Lee, N. York.

Rahway, Aug. 27.

## For Sale.

# NEW ADDITIONS TO BLODGET'S ECONOMICA, BY THE AUTHOR.

Annual Statements, viz.		In 1808	In 1809
Territories of the United States*	Acres	1,289,000,000	1,280,000,000
Free persons	Persons	5,626,050	5,310,000
Slaves	Do.	1,127,000	1,146,000
Freed persons of colour	Do.	153,600	160,000
Births	Do.	863,000	390,000
Deaths	Do.	170,000	190,900
Total population	Do.	6,753,052	6,955,000
Total increase, yearly	Do.	196,000	202,591
Persons to each mile	Do.	3	3
Dwelling houses	Houses	1,330,000	1,375,000
Colleges	Number	23	25
Academies	Do.	68	75
Improved lands	Acres	40,300,000	40,950,000
Averaged price, cultivated	Cents	630	630
Do. in their natural state	Do.	230	230
Horses	Horses	1,350,000	1,400,000
Horn cattle	Cattle	3,450,000	3,660,000
Toll bridges	Capital	5,000,000	5,600,000
Turnpikes and canals	Do.	9,200,000	11,500,000
Militia	Men	1,250,000	1,290,000
Navy United States	Vessels	100	150
Seamen	Seamen	50,000	55,000
Tons shipping	Shipping	1,227,000	1,250,000
Imports	Dollars	36,000,000	54,000,000
Exports	Do.	22,433,000	52,200,000
Insurance companies	Capital	17,900,000	18,600,000
Averaged labour per day	Cents	70	70
Do. wheat per bushel	Do.	100	100
Revenue	Dollars	17,060,661	7,773,473
Expenditure	Do.	16,762,702	13,867,226
Metallic medium	Do.	20,500,000	20,000,000
Banks	Number	92	95
Bank capital	Dollars	51,500,000	54,000,000
Bank notes circulating	Do.	18,500,000	19,000,000
Nominal public debt	Do.	93,119,694	93,119,694
Sinking fund and reimbursements	Do.	39,337,637	43,994,136
Cash in the treasury	Do.	9,941,694	3,848,056
Custom house bonds	Do.	10,897,296	9,600,000
Total valuation United States	Do.	2,500,000,000	2,510,000,000
Public lands sold	Acres	2,865,572	3,008,982
Proceeds of Public Lands	Dollars	5,981,310	6,337,093
NATIONAL FUND, viz.			
Active sinking fund	Dollars	25,114,849	27,597,968
4500 lots in Washington city	Do.	1,500,000	1,500,000
Western public lands	Acres	250,000,000	250,000,000
Louisiana lands, above	Do.	400,000,000	400,000,000

\* The addition for Louisiana in 1804, is from a vague estimate, the bounds being yet undefined.

N. B. Deduct sinking fund and reimbursements from nominal debt to find the net debt.

## A LIST OF FACTS

Passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, at the session of 1810—11.

1 AN ACT altering the chancery term of the Fayette circuit court in the year 1811;  
2 Establishing the Lebanon academy in the county of Christian;

3 Directing the Auditor of public accounts, to suspend the issuing of any warrant to any clerk within this commonwealth, for their services in copying the commissioners' lists of taxable property, until he is further directed by law;

4 For the relief of Joseph Reid;  
5 For the relief of Matthew Singleton;  
6 Incorporating the directors of the Winchester library company;

7 To keep open and improve the Navigation of Big Barren river from the mouth of Bay's fork in Warren county, to the mouth of Long creek in Barren county;

8 For the relief of Thomas Means;  
9 To amend an act, entitled an act to amend the law, respecting cut money;

10 For the relief and benefit of the sheriffs of this commonwealth;  
11 For the relief of the sheriff of Cumberland county;

12 Concerning administrators with the will annexed;  
13 Authorising the publication of orders of courts, advertisements and other notices, in the impartial Observer, published in Danville;

14 For the relief of the clerk of Green circuit court, and the surveyor of Scott county;

15 Erecting a part of Knox county into an election precinct;  
16 Authorising the county court of Jefferson county, to lay their county levy;

17 To amend an act entitled an act for the regulation of the town of Montecello, in the county of Wayne;

18 For the relief of Hans Harper;  
19 Authorising certain advertisements to be published in the American Republic and Luminary;

20 To amend the act concerning the town of Glasgow in Barren county;  
21 For the relief of John Bradshaw;

22 Authorising the release, confirmation and sale of part of the public square in the town of Versailles, to Joseph and John Kincaid;  
23 For keeping open the navigation of Little Barren river in Christian county;

24 To repeal in part an act, altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property and to prevent impositions on this commonwealth;

25 To amend the act for improving the Navigation of Green river;  
26 Authorising a lottery for the improvement of the Navigation of the Kentucky river;

27 For the benefit of John Gatewood;  
28 Concerning officers bonds;

29 For the relief of Richard Evans, former sheriff of Floyd county;  
30 To amend the act entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act, establishing the town of Shepherdsville and for other purposes;

31 For the division of Henderson county;  
32 For the division of Montgomery county;  
33 For the benefit of the witnesses on the trial of Jesse head and George Enlin deceased;

34 To amend the several acts, authorising the county courts to lay their county levies and make appropriations;

35 Allowing to Non-residents whose lands have been stricken off to the state, by the register, further time to redeem the same;  
36 Giving further time to enter lands for the payment of taxes;

37 For adding part of Jefferson to Bullitt county;  
38 Supplementary to an act, establishing an academy in the county of Barren;

39 To legalize the proceedings of the Green county court in December 1810;  
40 For the relief of Dolly Gage;

41 To legalize certain proceedings of the county court of Rockcastle;  
42 For the benefit of Richard Herndon;  
43 Making provision for the payment of the witnesses on the trial of Jesse Cravens and John Anderson;

44 To improve the Navigation of Nolichucky;  
45 Concerning the Navigation of the south fork of Licking, from Eagle's mill, to its junction with main Licking;

46 For the more effectual preventing of crimes, conspiracies and insurrections of slaves, free negroes and mulattoes, and for their better government;

47 For the relief of certain citizens of Bairds-town;  
48 To erect election precincts in the counties of Christian, Hardin, Casey, Greenup and Lewis;

49 For the relief of commonwealth's attorneys in certain cases, and to legalize the proceedings of certain county courts;  
50 To change the venue on the trial of Jesse Cravens;

51 To revise the law allowing longer time for receiving plats and certificates into the Register's office;  
52 To authorise the Woodford academy to sell a part of their ground in or near Versailles;

53 To alter the time of holding certain courts in this commonwealth;  
54 For the benefit of Fanny Hoy;

55 Allowing an additional term to the Montgomery circuit court, for the trial of chancery causes;  
56 Authorising the trustees of Mount Sterling, to levy an additional tax on the property of said town, for the purpose of sinking a public well;

57 Altering the time of holding the Bourbon circuit court;  
58 To amend an act authorising the erection of a turnpike gate on the road leading from the mouth of Triplett's creek, and from Lewis's mill on Fox's creek in Fleming county, to the mouth of Big Sandy river;

59 To amend the act, entitled an act, to reduce into one the several acts, for the conveyance and division lands, passed 1797;  
60 Prefixing three additional days for the trial of chancery causes to the Clark circuit court;

61 To authorise the conveyance of land from the heirs of William Mitchell, deceased, to Cornelius Shuck;  
62 Authorising the county court of Jefferson county, to sell a part of the public ground;

63 For the relief of Thomas Salsbury of Muhlenburg county;  
64 To alter the place of holding elections in the precincts in Bracken and Grayson counties;

65 To amend the several acts concerning the Turnpike and Wilderness road;  
66 Concerning the Montgomery academy;

67 Supplementary to an act authorising a lottery for improving the navigation of the Kentucky river;  
68 For the better regulation of the town of Lexington;

69 Authorising the copying, repairing, and making out certain books and records in the register's office, and making provisions for the payment thereof;  
70 Further to regulate the payment of the debt due to this commonwealth, for the sale of her vacant lands;

71 For the benefit of John B. Mangham;  
72 Further to promote the navigation of Salt river, and its navigable branches;

73 For the relief of Andrew Briggs;  
74 Concerning witnesses in certain cases and venire men;

75 Giving the justices of the Knox, Boone, Es-tell, and Clay county courts, further time to appropriate their donation lands;  
76 To alter the time of holding the Lewis circuit court, and to extend the November term of the Washington circuit court;

77 To alter the time of holding the Hardin, Bullett, and Nelson circuit courts;  
78 For the relief of John Fowler;

79 For establishing a mutual assurance society against fire on buildings in this commonwealth;  
80 Authorising Joseph Love and others to locate and survey land for iron works;

81 Granting certain lands to John Francis and Richard Slavey, for the benefit of salt works;  
82 To amend the act for the appropriation of lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico;

83 For the benefit of Reuben Stivers;

84 To amend an act to regulate proceedings in suits at law and chancery;

85 To amend the act altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property;  
86 Concerning executors;

87 To appoint managers on the turnpike and wilderness road, and for other purposes;  
88 To amend the laws now in force directing the mode of summoning and impanelling grand juries;

89 Encreasing the power of the county court of Fayette in laying their county levy;  
90 To amend the militia law;

91 To amend the law respecting executors, administrators and heirs;  
92 Allowing an additional number of justices of the peace in certain counties in this commonwealth;

93 To amend the laws in force in this commonwealth, authorising proceedings by distress for rent;  
94 Allowing the citizens of Springfield further time to elect their trustees;

95 To incorporate the shareholders of the Washington library company in the town of Washington in Mason county;  
96 For the benefit of John Weagle;

97 Concerning the Lexington Library company;  
98 Authorising a sale of the real estate of John W. Walker deceased;

99 Authorising a lottery for building a bridge over the south fork of Licking in Harrison county;  
100 Better to regulate proceedings in caveat;

101 Supplementary to an act entitled an act to allow the longer time for receiving plats and certificates in the register's office;  
102 For the relief of certain clerks of this commonwealth;

103 For the better regulation and preservation of the buildings on the public square in the town of Frankfort;  
104 For the relief of John Wilkinson and the sheriff of Campbell county;

105 Relative to sheriffs;  
106 Authorising a lottery to improve the Limestone road, from Maysville, to the south end of Washington, in Mason county;

107 Erecting election precincts, in the counties of Hardin and Caldwell;  
108 For the relief of Edmund Talbot;

A resolution providing for the extinguishment of the Indian title, within the southern boundary of this state;  
A resolution providing for the distribution of certain blanks;

A resolution adopting an amendment proposed to the constitution of the U. States;  
A resolution providing for the printing and binding the acts of the present session;

A resolution for the distribution of Hardin's Reports of the decisions of the courts of appeals;  
A resolution approving the conduct of the executive of the United States in taking possession of West Florida;

A resolution recommending the attention of congress to the protection of domestic manufactures;  
A resolution for printing and distributing the militia law;

A resolution regulating the attention of the general government to the protection of opening certain roads;

## FOREIGN.

New-York, January 18.

### LAST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived the British Packet Duke of Kent, captain Cotesworth, in four days from Plymouth, via Bermuda, with the October and November Mails. The Packet left Plymouth on the 28th November, from which the following extracts have been made:

It will be seen by our extracts that the king of England was alive, but continued very ill.

By the Packet we learn verbally that a regency was to be appointed on the 29th of November, in the person of the Prince of Wales.

We do not find that any change had taken place in the relations between the United States and Great Britain.

LONDON, NOV. 23.

A bag from the Island of Anholt was yesterday received, containing Hamburg papers to the 16th, and Swedish to the 7th instant. The ceremonial of Bernadotte's recognition as successor to the throne of Sweden took place with much pomp on the 2d inst.

The intelligence in the Hamburg papers has for the greater part been anticipated: they only corroborate what we have learned from the Paris journals, respecting the universal submission of the continent to the tyrannical decrees respecting British produce and manufactures.

Among the melancholy documents emitted on this occasion, we find a Prussian decree passed the 23th ult. commanding the seizure of all colonial and English wares under every possible circumstance of introduction, either previous or subsequent to the order.

There is much difference of opinion in the letters from Sweden as to the probable course of the government in respect to a commercial intercourse with this country.

Hopes appear to be entertained by some of the writers, that the trade between Sweden and England would be connived at. Others again, are of opinion, that whatever the inclination of the Crown Prince might be, he will not venture to adopt any system which could prove in the smallest degree injurious to the effect of those measures by which Bonaparte expects to achieve the commercial and political ruin of England.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 24th ult. state, that the cargoes of the Tenerife ships, so long under confiscation, have been ordered for sale. The articles were to be divided into small quantities, for the convenience of purchasers. The paper money received in payment was to be burnt. It was supposed the produce of these sales, the management of which was committed to Messrs. Amburga and Son, would amount at least to twenty millions of rubles.

The decree for burning British manufactures was lately put in force at Varel, where thirty-nine waggon loads of such articles were destroyed in the manner prescribed in the course of two days.

NOVEMBER 24.

In consequence of the continuance of his Majesty's illness it has been thought advisable that the Physicians should be examined, before a committee of the Privy Council on Monday next, and in order to ensure

a full attendance a circular letter has been addressed to every member.

On Saturday, the Lords of appeal, in prize cause, affirmed the judgment of condemnation against four American vessels, captured by his Majesty's ships, for carrying on an illegal traffic in slaves.

NOVEMBER 27.

Accounts from India are favorable.—Tranquillity prevails in the country. The party of corporal Sing, by whom it was lately disturbed, had been completely destroyed by a detachment of cavalry under the command of Lieut. Colonel Browne.—Meer Khan, who was suspected of meditating an attack on Bundelund, or an incursion in Bezar had announced his project.

The Royal apartments at Hampton Court Palace are fitted up for the King of Sweden.

Sir John Duckworth has arrived at Portsmouth from Newfoundland.

The following bulletins of his Majesty's health were published at Windsor:—"Nov. 22.—No change has been observed in his Majesty's complaint since the morning." "23d, his Majesty has had a little increase of fever this morning, after a restless night." "25th, His Majesty is not quite so well this evening as he was in the morning." "26th, His Majesty has had very little sleep in the night, but is not worse than in the morning."

Paris papers to the 15th November were received in London. They contain Bonaparte's circular to the Archbishop and Bishops, announcing the pregnancy of the Empress, and ordering prayers to be offered up for her safety. The Emperor also sends a letter to the Senate, informing them of this event.

PARIS, NOV. 12.

Circular to the Archbishop and Bishop.

"Sir—It is with infinite pleasure that I announce to you the happy pregnancy of the Empress, my dear wife and companion. This proof of the blessing which God sheds on my family, and which is so closely connected with the happiness of my people, induces me to inform you, that it will be very agreeable to me that you should order particular prayers to be offered up for her safety; with which I pray to God to have you in his holy keeping."

"At our Palace of Fontainebleau, Nov. 11. Signed, "NAPOLEON, "Duke of ASSANO."

## POSTSCRIPT.

A London paper of Nov. 28th says, "On the return of the Lord President and Lord Liverpool from Windsor, on Monday a cabinet council was held—and yesterday morning the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived at Windsor at 9 o'clock in the morning, received a report from the physicians of the state of his Majesty's health, and immediately returned to town, when a cabinet council was assembled at 3 o'clock."

Another Council was held at the Foreign Office last night—it was unanimously attended.

At that council it was determined that a Privy Council should be summoned for this day, to which all Privy Counsellors should be summoned for the purpose of examining the Physicians respecting the state of his Majesty's health. The council chamber at Whitehall was fixed upon to take the examination. The Council assembled at half past 12 o'clock, and had not closed its proceedings when our paper went to press. The report will be laid before both the Houses of Parliament to-morrow. It is probable that a committee will as in 1788, be appointed in each house to examine the physicians. Never was there known a more numerous attendance of members of the Privy Council.

The three Chief Judges of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, attended in their robes. There was an immense crowd of spectators round the Treasury and Whitehall, extending from Whitehall to Downing street—so great was the pressure, that it was with difficulty that the Privy Council could get from their carriages.

Bonaparte is expected on the coast; he is to visit Bologne, Dunkirk and Ostend. Requisitions have been sent to different towns on the shores of the Baltic, to furnish seamen for the French ships of war. Preparations are making for some great expedition.

## PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND.

The following extracts, are from two circular letters from Liverpool, from the houses of Dixon, Leavater, & Co. and from Bainbridge & Cartwright. They require no commentary; they speak an awful language to human infatuation, and the blindness of mercantile avarice—the delusions of the army in Portugal cannot long suspend the catastrophe of which these advices appear to be only at a short distance from the precursors.—*Aur.*

Liverpool, 1st November, 1810.

"We prefix our publications of this day, with such remarks as we thought calculated to aid you in the formation of a correct opinion of our market, to which we solicit your attention; as well as to our estimate of the import, made up to this period, which has all the accuracy that diligence could bestow upon it."

"It is utterly impossible to give you a picture of our commercial consternation; perhaps some notion may be derived from the simple fact, that low prices have ceased to offer any temptation, even to the cupidity of the monied interest."

"In this situation, you, of course, will be governed by events which come under your own immediate inspection, for if nothing occurs with you to improve our markets, the successive imports, combined with the effectual hostility which the enemy has opened upon our trade, and which is daily unfolding, extending and consolidating itself, as well as that extinction of credit which is involved in the bankruptcies that surround us and thicken upon us, cannot fail, low and ruinous as prices are already, to effect a further depression."

"The wealthiest merchants, thus circumstanced, who still hold large stocks of produce, will sell at convenient intervals; and as these are distant and limited, it is only by such prudent operations, united with a due regard to the magnitude of their engagements, that they can essentially secure either themselves or their friends."

"It would be pleasing to us to give more favorable report; but, for the twenty years, we do not recollect any thing which, at the same time was so bad and so hopeless as the present condition of our domestic and foreign trade; and perhaps, after all, however unpalatable it may be, the safest and most salutary course is rather to over-color, than to fall short of the calamitous side of the picture; but even this, we do not so much believe, as desire to believe. How can we alter our tone?—for whether we look at London, or cast a glance immediately around us, we see the very first merchants of the country engaged not so much in efforts to save their fortunes, as in an endeavor to pick up the few fragments which the storm has left behind."

"We hope that our next communication, may be of a more grateful character."

"Liverpool, 9th November, 1810."

"When we addressed our last circular and prices current, which certainly were not very encouraging, it was far from our expectation, that at the end of five or six weeks, accounts still more unfavorable would be communicated; alarming and unexpected bankruptcies occur here almost daily; the mercantile fabric is shaken in all its parts; men who a few weeks since were supposed to be not only solvent, but rich, disappear from the commercial world, and leave only the ruin of opulence. The first enquiry every day is, who has failed?—perhaps some firm of importance is mentioned, which sends us anxiously to our counting house to examine the bill book, that once pleasant register of safe drawers and drawees. With this account before you, it is almost unnecessary to trespass on your time, for you will anticipate most of our observations."

"Speculations have frequently arrested the progress of declining prices; but the speculative building is to all appearance razed to the ground, and until it be rebuilt, we suspect there will be little or no improvement; but when the first stones of its foundation, public credit and large surplus capital, shall be replaced, it is at present impossible to say. There is another bar to the expectation of improving prices: the East India company announced a sale on the 26th ult. of 26,000 bags cotton, which is postponed. Brazils have fallen considerably; this circumstance will, during the present dullness, operate materially against Sea Island. Notwithstanding the extreme low prices at which American cottons are now selling, almost every holder seems anxious to realize, and more is brought upon the market than the trade can take, especially of the inferior qualities, of which the large stocks on hand principally consist."

I transmit to congress, copies of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at London, to the secretary of state, and of another, from the same to the British secretary for foreign affairs.

JAMES MADISON.

January 12th, 1811.

Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1810.

SIR, I have presented a second note, of which a copy is enclosed, to Lord Wellesley, on the subject of the orders in council, under an impression that the state of the king's health (for which I beg to refer you to the paper herewith transmitted) did not render it improper, and that it was not improper on that account, it was indispensable on every other.

The day had gone by when the Berlin and Milan decrees were to cease to operate, according to the communication made by the government of France to the American minister at Paris, and published in the official journal of that government; and yet no step whatever had been taken, or apparently thought of, towards the revocation of the British orders. I had received no explanation of the reasons of this backwardness, and no such assurance, looking to the future, as could justify an opinion, that it would not continue.—Lord Wellesley's letter of the 31st of August, which I had left unanswered till after the 11th of November, that I might stand on the strongest possible ground when I did answer it, made no profession of being a present measure, and (though from obvious motives, I have not so represented it in my note to him of the 3d instant) was vague and equivocal as a prospective pledge. It defined nothing, and was so far from warranting any specific expectation, that it seemed rather to take away the very little of precision which belonged to former declarations on the same point. It was highly important to the commerce of the United States, that this ambiguity should be cleared away, with all practicable expedition, and if it could not be removed, that no presumption should be afforded of a disposition on the part of the United States to acquiesce in it. My note to Lord Wellesley was written and delivered upon these inducements.

In the king's actual situation, the orders in council can scarcely be formally recalled, even if the cabinet are so inclined, but it does not follow that something may not be done (though I have no reason to think that any thing will be done) which may be productive of immediate advantage, and at any rate prepare the way for the desired repeal.

I have the honor to be, your most considering servant,

W. M. PINKNEY.

Mr. Robert Smith, secretary of state. P. S. This letter is written in great haste, that I may send it to Liverpool by this evening's mail.

Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley. Great Cumberland Place, 2d of November, 1810.

My Lord,—In my note of the 25th of August, I had the honour to state to your lordship, that I had received from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, a letter dated the 6th of that month in which he informed me, that he had received from the French government a written and official notice, that it had revoked the decrees of Berlin and Mi-

Jan, and that after the first of November those decrees would cease to have any effect; and I expressed my confidence, that the revocation of the British orders in council, of January and November, 1807, and April 1809, and of all other orders, dependent upon, analogous to, or in execution of them, would follow of course.

Your lordship's reply, of the 31st of August, to that note, repeated a declaration of the British minister in America, made as it appears to the government of the U. States in February, 1803 of "his majesty's earnest desire to see the commerce of the world restored to that freedom which is necessary for its prosperity, and his readiness to abandon the system which had been forced upon him, whenever the enemy should retract the principles which had rendered it necessary, and added an official assurance, that "whenever the repeal of the French decrees should have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations should have been restored to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees, his majesty would feel the highest satisfaction in relinquishing a system which the conduct of the enemy compelled him to adopt."

Without departing in any degree, from my first opinion, that the United States had a right to expect, upon every principle of justice, that the prospective revocation of the French decrees would be immediately followed by at least a like revocation of the orders of England, I must remind your lordship, that the day has now past when the repeal of the Berlin and Milan edicts, as communicated to your lordship, in the note above mentioned, and published to the whole world, by the government of France, in the *Moniteur* of the 9th Sept. was, by the terms of it, to take effect. That it has taken effect cannot be doubted—and it has been little or questioned, that, according to the repeated pledges given by the French government, on this point, (to say nothing of various other powerful considerations) the prompt relinquishment of the system, to which your lordship's reply to my note of the 25th of August, alludes, is indispensable.

I need scarcely mention how important it is to the trade of the United States, that the government of Great Britain should lose no time in disclosing with frankness and precision, its intentions on this head. Intelligence of the French repeal has reached America, and commercial expeditions have been founded upon it. It will have been taken for granted that the British obstruction to those expeditions having thus lost the support which, however insufficient in itself, was the only one that could ever be claimed for them, have been withdrawn; and that the seas are once more restored to the dominion of law and justice.

I persuade myself that this confidence will be substantially justified by the event, and that to the speedy recall of such orders in council as were subsequent in date to the decrees of France, will be added the annulment antecedent order, to which my late letter respecting blockades particularly relates. But if, notwithstanding circumstances which invite to such a course, the British government shall have determined not to remove those obstructions with all practicable promptitude, I trust that my government will be apprised, with as little delay as possible, of a determination so unexpected and of such vital concern to its rights, and interests—and that the reasons upon which that determination may have been formed, will not be withheld from it.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

WILLIAM PINKNEY.

#### NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Navy Department, Dec. 13, 1810.

I have the honor of submitting the accompanying exhibit, marked A, which affords a general view of the state and disposition, at this time, of the vessels belonging to the Navy of the U. States, and of the gun-boats.

I am, sir, respectively, yours,  
PAUL HAMILTON.  
The honorable the Speaker of the house of representatives of the United States.

#### EXHIBIT

Shewing the state and disposition, at this time, of the public vessels of war, and gun-boats.

Frigate—President, New York—Constitution, New Castle, (Del.)  
Brig—Argus, Bolton.  
Schooner—Revenge, New Port (R. I.)  
Frigates—United States, Hampton Roads—Effex, do.

Brig; Hornet, Hampton Roads; Nautilus, do.

Corvette—John Adams, Charleston, (S. C.) and Savannah, Georgia.  
Ship—Wasp, Charleston, (S. C.) and Savannah, Georgia.

Brigs; Siren, Viper, (late Ferret), & 27 Gun-Boats, New Orleans.  
Brigs; Oneida, Sackets Harbor, Lake Ontario. Vixen, navy yard, Washington; repairing.

#### IN ORDINARY.

Congress; Chesapeake, at Boston; Congress, Constitution, New York, Adams, Bolton; navy yard, Washington. Schooner; Enterprise, Norfolk, (Va.) Gun-Boats; 10 Gun-Boats, Charleston, (S. C.) 21 do. Norfolk, (Va.) 10 do. Baltimore; 20 do. Philadelphia; 32 do. New York; 2 do. Westerly, (Rhode Island); 2 do. Norwich, (Connecticut); 4 do. Wilmington, (N. C.) 1 do. Bolton; 9 do. Portland, (Maine); 2 do. Lake Champlain, 9 do. Lake Ontario.

The President, Constitution, Argus & Revenge are under the command of Commodore Rodgers, who has been ordered to rendezvous during the winter months at New London, Connecticut, and New Port, Rhode Island.

The United States, Effex, Hornet and Nautilus are under the command of Com-

modore Desatur. The Effex has gone to Europe; the Hornet is now repairing at this yard.

The hull of the Congress has lately been thoroughly repaired. The other frigates in ordinary, require extensive repairs.

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1811.

Lexington current price of HEMP, \$ 3.50 a 5  
Philadelphia ditto 14 a 15

A communication from the Clerk of Montgomery, is unavoidably omitted. It shall be published next week.

We have been requested to state that the Troop of Cavalry, and the Lexington Light Infantry intend to celebrate the 2d February next, the birth day of General GEORGE WASHINGTON—a public dinner will be provided for the occasion at the Kentucky hotel, to which the citizens of this place are invited.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of two months. A list of the Laws given in this paper, together with sundry resolutions. We understand a resolution was also adopted by both houses, directing our Senators in Congress, and requesting the Representatives, to use their influence against a renewal of the United States' Bank Charter. It will be observed that this question has already been rejected in the House of Representatives.

The Law passed during the late session of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Lexington Library company, authorizes 3,000 dollars to be raised by way of Lottery.

The National Intelligencer says the orders have been recently issued from the War Department, for recommencing the recruiting service.

Accounts from France as late as the 3d of December, represent the commercial concerns between that nation and America, as favorable. Vessels loaded with American produce, and having the necessary documents proving its origin, will be freely admitted into France, & allowed to depart with the produce of the empire without molestation. A number of vessels which had been under sequestration, some of them for two years, had been allowed to proceed home with cargoes—several have arrived—Our affairs with England wear a less favorable aspect.

From a London paper, Nov. 20.

"The government of America, on the strength of the Duke of Cadore's letter, announcing the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees for the month of Nov. has permitted its vessels to sail to France, without waiting for the English government's reply to that delusive overture. This step, as indeed the whole conduct of the American Executive, appears calculated to further the designs of Bonaparte, by embroiling this country into fresh disputes with America. This, as we have stated on a former occasion, was one of the principal objects he had in view in appearing to relax the severity of his commercial regulations. England not having rescinded her orders in council, or raised the blockade of the enemy's ports, on his shallow promises, so soon followed by more rigorous decrees, and no official demand on this subject having, as we believe, been made by any of the interested parties, American vessels attempting to enter French ports, in contravention to the orders of council, and to the order of blockade, will of course be brought into our ports by our cruisers, and the French party in America will not fail to avail themselves of that circumstance to renew their clamours against England, and perhaps to urge the distracted and divided states of America, to an open rupture with the only power which can defend them against the ambitious designs of the French revolutionists. In fact the point will soon be brought to an issue; for the American vessel, the Fox, bound from New York to Cherbourg, has been sent into Plymouth by some of our cruisers."

His majesty, the King of England, continued Mad on the 1st December. An examination of his Physicians, by the privy council, took place about that time. They all gave it as their opinion, that though his majesty was not at present capable of attending to public business, or of meeting his parliament, they had the most confident belief of his recovery; that the disorder was mild in its nature; that his majesty's bodily health had not suffered; but they added, that it was obviously impossible for them to fix the precise time when the recovery (which they most firmly believed would be effected) would take place.

Parliament met the 29th November, pursuant to adjournment, and after considering the report of the cabinet council, agreed to a further adjournment of a fortnight, though not without considerable opposition. A Regency was not appointed.

Mr. McKenzie, the agent sent from England to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with France, has returned home without accomplishing the object of his journey.

A vessel has arrived at Norfolk which left Lisbon the 14th December. The captain reports that no general action had taken place between the armies. Massena remained in the same position to which he at first retreated, a few leagues farther back in the country.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.

It is at length decided in the House of Representatives, by a majority of one vote, that the subject of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States shall be indefinitely postponed; so that it cannot be revived in the House of Representatives during the present session.

It must not be inferred from the vote on this interesting question, that there would have been the same equality on a question to continue the charter. Three members to our knowledge, and perhaps more, who voted against indefinite postponement, under an idea that it was an indirect mode of getting rid of the question, would have voted against the renewal of the charter.

Intelligencer.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

#### MR. POPE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Smith, After having given a part of the speech of Mr. Pope in the Senate of the United States, I was flattered with the anticipation of seeing the remainder in one of your subsequent publications. I have not yet despaired of having this pleasure, as I have supposed it to have been delayed in consequence of the pressure of matter of a more urgent character.

This speech of Mr. Pope most certainly deserves more than an ordinary degree of respect and attention. It presents a considerable display of those talents as a statesman, for which the author has given very satisfactory specimens upon former occasions, and it is devoted to the consideration of a subject important to every American, and particularly interesting to the people of the western country. It reflects uncommon credit on Mr. Pope, as the person representing, and up on the state as represented, and is highly calculated to augment that confidence of his fellow citizens, which his uniform devotion to their interests deservedly inspire.

A simple analysis of this parliamentary production of Mr. Pope, cannot fail to convince us of the truth and critical correctness of those remarks. It presents all the features of a regular and scientific education, upon those subjects which constitute its materials, as well as a mind, so disciplined as to be capable of digesting them in difficult and abstruse subjects. The freedom and liberty with which his mind seems to operate, proves that he is not altogether held in the studied and servile duress of scholastic rules; but manifests all that dignity and independence which comports with an extensive education and a belle-lettre scholar.

With respect to Mr. Pope's style it is certainly formed upon the most prominent rules of grammar and rhetoric, which have been prescribed for our government upon those occasions. It is rather plain than otherwise, but possessing uncommon nerve. He pays more attention to his subject than to his style, and appears to have imitated the best models without too much servility. Although his style partakes of the character of plainness, it at the same time may be pronounced to be classical, and discovers all the qualities of purity; propriety and precision. In point of perspicuity Mr. Pope is scarcely excelled by any; but in regard to ornament, he falls below a number of those who have gone before him, as well as a number who are his contemporaries. His perception is remarkably clear, and his imagination is equally correct; but not of that active and copious character, which distinguishes some of the other representatives of Congress. Mr. Pope is not remarkable for indulging himself in flowery excursions and fanciful paintings. He does not make very rapid advances in the discussion of a subject, but proceeds with a dignified moderation, supporting with a manly firmness, the position he has taken—shifting new lights at every step in the course of the debate, and proposing, throughout the whole, something solid and valuable. He does not overwhelm his hearer by the brilliancy of his fancy and the vehemence of his elocution, but rather engages and takes us captive by the impressive and evergeting character of his sentiments.

In the structure of his sentences, Mr. Pope is equally regular and scientific. Avoiding every description of redundancy, he pays the necessary degree of attention to precision, unity, strength and harmony. His figures when employed, are extremely natural, and effectually secure the objects for which they were intended. They are unusually appropriate, and drawn from objects of the most dignified description. In addition to these, Mr. Pope's eloquence, although not rapid and vehement, is very much calculated to convince, instruct, please and persuade. The noble and generous motives by which he appears to be actuated, together with his graceful address and delivery would seem to compensate for all other imperfections. There never was in orator possessing all the attributes of perfection—we admire those most who possess the greater number.

Upon introducing himself in debate, Mr. Pope discovers uncommon modesty. He prepossesses his hearers, excites their attention in the most particular manner—is calm and moderate, and divides his subject in a manner that is both easy and natural.

[We deem it proper here to correct the error which the writer has been led into—and more especially as the like impression may exist on the minds of others. It is to be attributed to the National Intelligencer (from which paper we copied) where "to be continued" applied to the debate on that subject, and not to Mr. Pope's speech—the whole of which was given, and the word "debate" only omitted, in the note at bottom.]

tural. His enunciation is clear and distinct, and in narration remarkably concise—in his pronunciation he observes the proper rules, and in his delivery, is perfectly the follower of nature.—His jestures are not numerous, but appropriate & forcible.—He enters himself greatly in every subject he discusses. On the one hand, he manifests the most generous glow of patriotism upon proper occasions, as well as the most noble emotions in favor of justice, order, worth and liberty—and on the other, the most earnest and severe indignation against corruption, fraud and oppression.

With this magnanimity of spirit, guided by the caution and discretion for which Mr. Pope is distinguished, he is designed to become one of the ablest and most valuable representatives of this nation. Being a decided republican, and devoted to the welfare of his country, he pursues his object steadily, without looking to the right hand or the left.—In men of this character, who avoid the excesses and extravagancies of both parties, is the greatest safety, and in them must be placed our country's best hope.

CRITO.

#### CENSUS OF KENTUCKY.

Adair,	6,011	Hardin,	7,521
Barren,	11,326	Hopkins,	2,964
Bullitt,	4,300	Jefferson,	13,399
Boone,	3,608	Jessamine,	8,377
Bracken,	3,706	Knox,	5,875
Brackenridge,	3,440	Livingston,	3,674
Bourbon,	18,009	Lewis,	2,337
Butler,	2,181	Lincoln,	8,676
Caldwell,	4,269	Logan,	12,123
Casey,	3,315	Mason,	12,458
Campbell,	3,473	Mercer,	12,438
Clarke,	11,519	Madison,	15,540
Christian,	11,020	Montgomery,	13,003
Cumberland,	6,191	Muhlenberg,	4,178
Clay,	2,395	Nicholas,	4,998
Estill,	2,076	Nelson,	14,078
Fayette,	21,370	Ohio,	3,792
Franklin,	8,013	Pendleton,	3,061
Fleming,	8,947	Pulaski,	6,887
Floyd,	8,485	Rockcastle,	1,731
Gallatin,	3,807	Scott,	12,419
Greenup,	2,399	Shelby,	14,387
Green,	6,735	Woodford,	9,639
Grayson,	2,304	Warren,	11,937
Garrard,	9,186	Washington,	13,257
Henry,	6,777	Wayne,	5,440
Harrison,	7,752		
Henderson,	4,703	Total	406,536

An act for the more effectual preventing of crimes, conspiracies and insurrections of slaves, free negroes and mulattoes, and for their better government.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That if any negro or other slave, shall, at any time hereafter, conspire to rebel or make insurrection, every such conspiring shall be adjudged and deemed felony, and the slave or slaves, duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That where any slave or slaves shall hereafter be convicted of administering to any person or persons, any poison or medicine, with the evil intent, that death may thereupon ensue, such slave or slaves shall suffer death.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That any slave or slaves, free negro or mulatto, hereafter duly convicted of voluntary manslaughter, shall suffer death.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That any slave or slaves hereafter duly convicted of an attempt to commit a rape on the body of any white woman, such slave or slaves, so convicted, shall suffer death.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any trustee of a town to issue his warrant, to cause any slave, free negro, or mulatto, misbehaving within the limits of the town, to be apprehended and brought before him, or some other trustee of said town, who shall have power to punish such slave or slaves, free negro or mulatto, as is now vested by law in a justice of the peace.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That if any negro or other slave, shall, at any time hereafter, consult or advise the murder of any person or persons whatever, every such consulting or advising, shall be punished by any number of stripes, not exceeding one hundred, in the discretion of a jury, to be empanelled by order of any justice or justices of the peace, before whom such slave or slaves may be brought for trial.

Sec. 7. All laws, sections or parts of laws, coming within the provisions or purview of this act, are hereby repealed: Provided however, that nothing in this section contained, shall be construed to prevent any justice of the peace from exercising the powers given to a trustee.

Fayette County, viz.

At a meeting of a number of the Farmers within the bounds of Capt. Edw'd. Darnaby's company of militia, held at his miller ground, the 26th day of January, 1811, in order to take into consideration the subject of setting and fixing upon some mode of disposing of our hemp.

Capt. EDWARD DARNABY, chosen president of this meeting.

WILLIAM BOON, Secretary.

When the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, After taking into consideration the purport of the present meeting we are of opinion, that the resolutions entered into by the meeting of farmers in the town of Lexington on the 19th of this present inst. is that which ought to be strictly adhered to by every farmer and friend to his country in this commonwealth; and we are further of opinion, that every farmer and friend to his country, would do well to convene together in their respective neighborhoods & make such arrangements as would enable them to export their hemp, unless a fair price can be had in this country—and we are further of opinion, that the farmers of this neighborhood shall meet again in order to make such further regulations as they shall deem proper.

Resolved, That the editors of the Reporter and Kentucky Gazette be requested to publish the same.

Signed by order of the board.

WILLIAM BOON, Secretary.

NATCHEZ, DECEMBER 31.

Gen. Hampton reached this city on Friday last; on his arrival, we learn, an express was immediately dispatched to Col.

Pike, supposed to be on his return to camp Dearborn. We have heard it conjectured by several officers of the army, that the order for the return of the detachment under command of Col. Pike, would be countermanded, and the place of destination changed. On the day after his arrival Gen. Hampton hastened to Fort Adams, it is supposed, with the view which we have mentioned.

To what place it is frequently asked can he intend marching to?

The Governor of the Orleans territory having taken possession of every part of West Florida, occupied by the Conventionists; and it appearing from the instructions to Governor Claiborne, that he is in no case to strike a blow, in the event of opposition from the Spaniards; to take the military force of the United States against any place occupied by the Spaniards, would certainly be useless, since they could in no event act, without a previous communication to the government. Our army would certainly appear in an awkward and ridiculous light; if marched, for instance, against Mobile, (occupied by Spaniards;) and in the event of any opposition by only a dozen men, they would have to wait two or three months for the further order of the Government.

St. Louis Jan 1.

The hidden treasures of this country are daily brought to light, new Mines of Lead, Copper, Silver, and we believe Antimony, have been lately discovered. A few days ago a fine bank of Coal was discovered in our neighborhood by a Mr. Beard, an ingenious and industrious blacksmith, lately arrived here.

For which the poor man toils.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

The marquis Wellesley went to court yesterday in a very splendid style. His carriage of the order was brilliantly ornamented with diamonds; his carriage had a new hammer-cloth of superfine scarlet and dark-brown, the sides of scarlet, embroidered with gold in a semi-circle, representing the collar of the knights of the garter; the coronet in full arms, and richly embroidered; the liveries were very superb, of superfine dark brown cloth for the coats, gold lace about an inch and a half wide upon each seam, and the sleeves crossed with the same five times; the cuffs and pockets had gold lace above two inches wide; the right shoulders had most elegantly embroidered epaulettes with the marquis's arms, with superb tags; the waistcoats superfine scarlet cloth, ornamented with gold lace; the breeches superfine scarlet cloth, with gold lace knee-bands, silk stockings, and elegant gilt buckles; the hats were ornamented with gold lace, each corner had gold talleis.

#### ATTENTION!

THE members of the Lexington Light Infantry are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Friday the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A.M. precisely, completely armed and equipped—Place of rendezvous, the public square.

By order of Capt. N. G. S. Hart.

THOMAS GRANT, 1st Serg't.

#### REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE, IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND, AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, And opposite the Branch Bank. Lexington, February 5, 1811.

#### CLARKE CIRCUIT,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1810.

Samuel R. Combs & John W. Holder, compl'ts. against Richard Graham's trustees, &c. defendants.

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and on their motion it is ordered, that the complainant's bill be taken for confessed against the defendant, Richard Graham—and the defendants Richard Brent, Alexander Henderson, Thomas Lee, George Graham and John Graham not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy teste,  
SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, c. c. c. c.

#### CHOICE.

I WILL SELL either 300 Acres of Land within three miles of Lexington, adjoining Mrs. Russell, and Williamson Price, about 35 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, some Apple, Peach and Cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water; Or 300 Acres, about 24 or 3 miles from Lexington, adjoining Robert Barr and William Huston, on the Strade's road, which is well improved, and the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at the Branch Bank.

ANDREW F. PRICE.

February 1, 1811.

#### Public Auction.

AT the farm of the subscriber, on Strade's road, 3 1/2 miles from Lexington, will be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 20th inst. for ready money, a variety of farming utensils, some young cows forward in calf, and some excellent sheep. At the same time and place will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, two very high bred and elegant stud horses, in good order for the season—their pedigree unexceptionable. As they are horses of great promise, I would prefer farming them out for the ensuing season on reasonable terms. Bond and approved security will be required from the purchasers, to bear interest if not punctually paid.

William West.

February 5th, 1811.

Taken up by Cornelius Skinner, four miles from Winchester, a Bay Filley 3 years old neat spring, with a star in his forehead and about 13 bands high, appraised to \$ 15.

David Bullock, c. c. c. c. November 26th, 1810.

## POETRY.

### AN ADDRESS

Spoken (in character of a sailor) by Mr. Kennedy, on opening the Lexington Theatre—January 30th, 1811.

(Speaking out to the prompter.)  
Hold! hold! avast boatswain, etc anchor we weigh!

Permit an old seaman a few words to say,  
[Enters L. H.]

What cheer, I hope hearty—it makes the heart glow.

To bid welcome to friends both aloft & below;

Well, our tackle's all ready, our hands are all staunch.

And with rapture we hail you to witness the launch.

We've fitted you see, a snug neat pleasure boat.

And we hope by your favour to keep her afloat,

Each cabin's convenient (Box's) at least so 'twas planned;

There's snug births below (Pit) all very well mann'd;

Our timbers are taught (Stage) our messmates tho' new,

Join with old ones in claiming protection from you.

Each hand on this deck, comes with fix'd inclination

To rise in the service, by your approbation;

Tho' in other provisions you'll find your own table,

We'll keep you in spirits as long as we're able.

We've artillery too, care and folly to shoot.

And are arm'd, as these gentlemen (Orchestra) witness, enflour.

We've great guns of Tragedy, loaded so well,

If they do but go off, they must certainly tell;

While with small shot from farce and low comedy swells.

We've sworn to burn, sink or destroy the blue devils.

But aim where we will, we shall ever require

From your hands a good broadside to second our fire.

What cargo—what riches we carry on board,

Look round, you'll see all Columbians value on earth,

True freedom, good nature, wit, beauty and worth,

With such lading as this, while our voyage round we measure

Our anchor is Hope, our compass your Pleasure.

(Bows and is going—returns)

Yet hold! ere I go you may think it but right,

To know under what colours we sail, trade and fight.

'Tis freedom, true freedom: her name would you know,

'Tis the Lexington, mann'd by Luke Usher & Co.

Of whose zeal as commander—sounds—I nearly—but mum,

His actions will speak, so I'd better be dumb.

Hearts and hands are all loyal, our standard you view,

Which we never will strike, while protected by you.

## EVACUATION OF NEW-YORK.

[Every real friend of American LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE, will read the following extract from GORDON'S history of our revolutionary war, with the most lively emotions.]

"Tuesday, November the 25th, 1783, was the day agreed upon for the evacuation of New-York. To prevent every disorder which might otherwise ensue from such an event, the American troops under the command of General KNOX marched from HAERLEM to the Bowery lane in the morning. They remained there till about one o'clock, when the British forces left the posts in the Bowery and the Americans marched forward and took possession of the city. This being effected, Knox and a number of citizens on horseback rode to the Bowery to receive their excellencies Gen. WASHINGTON and Gov. CLINTON, who, with their suits, made their public entry into the city on horseback; followed by the Lieut. Governor and the members of the council, for the temporary government of the Southern district, four abreast—Gen. Knox and the officers of the army, eight abreast—citizens on horseback, eight abreast—the speaker of the Assembly and citizens on foot, eight abreast. The procession ceased at Cape's tavern. The Governor gave a public dinner at Frances's tavern; at which the commander in chief and other general officers were present. The arrangements for the whole business were so well made and executed, that the most admirable tranquillity succeeded through the day and night. On Monday, [Dec. 1.] the Governor gave an elegant entertainment to the French ambassador, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Gen. Washington, the principal officers of the New-York state and of the army, and upwards of a hundred gentlemen were present. Magnificent fire-works, infinitely exceeding every thing of the kind before seen in the United States, were exhibited at the Bowling-green, in the Broadway, in the evening of Tuesday, in celebration of the definitive treaty of peace. They commenced by a novel descending with an olive branch, and setting fire to a murrain battery.

On Thursday noon, [4th.] the principal officers of the army assembled at Frances's (alias Black Sam's) tavern, to take a final leave of their much loved commander in chief. After a while, Gen. Washington came in, and calling for a glass of wine, thus addressed them—"With an heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish, that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

Having drank, he said—"I come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you, if each will come and take me by the hand." Gen. Knox being nearest turned to him; Washington with tears rolling down his cheeks, grasped Knox's hand and then kissed him; he did the same by every succeeding officer, and by some other gentlemen who were present. The passions of human nature were never more tenderly agitated, than in this interesting scene. The whole company were in tears. When Washington left the room, and passed through the corps of light infantry about two o'clock in his way to Whitehall, and others followed, walking in a solemn, mute, and mournful procession, with heads hanging down and dejected countenances, till he embarked in his barge for Powle's Hook. When he had entered, he turned, took off his hat,

and with that bid them a silent adieu.—They paid him the same affectionate compliment, and the barge pushing off, returned from Whitehall in like manner as they had advanced."

## CENSUS OF HAMILTON COUNTY, (Oh.)

MALES—under 10 years of age, 2938  
Above 10 and under 16 - - - 1177  
Above 16 and under 26 - - - 1450  
Above 26 and under 45 - - - 1443  
Above 45 - - - 803

TOTAL No. Males - - - 7829  
FEMALES—under 10 years of age, - - - 2727  
Above 10 and under 16 - - - 1151  
Above 16 and under 25 - - - 1404  
Above 26 and under 45 - - - 1351  
Above 45 - - - 587

TOTAL No. Females - - - 7220  
Persons of color, - - - 158  
TOTAL No. Inhabitants, - - - 15204  
Number of Looms, - - - 629  
Number of Spinning wheels, - - - 3082  
Yards of Cloth manufactured last year, - - - 129,871

## CULTURE OF HEMP, &c.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in the state of Ohio, affording an interesting view of the increasing wealth and valuable resources of the Western country. The amount of hemp fluted below, was, during the last season received at Pittsburg:

"Spun yarn, 1,338 041  
Hemp, (pressed) 48 519  
1,381 458

Add spun yarn, of which bills had arrived at Pitt, the boats near Wheeling 109,458

1,490 818

Equal to 566 1-2 tons of spun yarn & 96 1-2 tons of hemp, and some little fractions over in each. This has been received by five persons at Pitt; there may be more or less passed through other hands, and on the river, of which bills have not been received. There has been considerable sent on from Wheeling to Philadelphia and Baltimore not taken into the above account; also, sent to market by way of New Orleans, &c. This at from 15 to 17 cents per lb. which has been a fair price in Philadelphia the last season, amounts to a vast sum of money in that article; and it is thought from the preparations making in the states of Kentucky and Ohio, that the amount, if not double, will be very considerably larger the next season. When we will add to this about 100,000 lbs. of salt-petre that has gone to market by way of Pittsburg, and the vast quantity of cotton, tobacco, flour, pork and other kinds of produce, manufactures, &c. that have been sent to different markets from a country so new as ours, the aggregate amount I think will astonish every thinking mind."—Nat. Int.

## MR. CIPRIANI

Proposes opening a DANCING SCHOOL, for young ladies and gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. For terms, apply at his residence on hill street, or at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where a subscription paper is left.

Mr. C. pledges himself to use every exertion both to accomplish his pupils in this polite and fashionable acquirement, and to merit the approbation of those parents and guardians who may be disposed to encourage him.

January 28th, 1811.

Harrison county, etc.

Taken up by Robert Wilson, living on Indian creek, five miles from Cynthiana, a BRIGHT BAY MARE, about 12 hands high, five years old, a natural trotter, no brands perceptible, her legs rather whiter than the body; appraised to 7 dollars 50 cents.

JOHN KELSO, J. P.

November 4, 1810.

Taken up by James White, in Jessamine county, on the waters of Clear creek, one SORREL MARE COLT 2 years old last spring, all four feet white, a small star and snip in the face, about 13 hands high; appraised to \$12.

RICH'D LAFON.

Sept. 3d, 1810.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Christmas day last, a Negro Man named

## K I T;

HE is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow legged, and about 40 years of age—has a scar on the right eye, and heavy made. When he absconded he had iron on his ancles, and one appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his clothes were indifferent. It is presumed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given if taken and secured in any jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in this state and delivered to me living in Fayette county, Kentucky.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811.

## THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

## Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L TROTTER

Private Sale.

I EXPECT to move to the Ohio bottom early in February, and will sell at private sale, a first rate likely Negro Boy in his fourth year several likely Horses, some very fine Cabinet Furniture, and several other things too tedious to mention, at twelve month's credit; good paper will be taken if I like it—none other need be offered. I will sell 50 or 60 barrels of corn for cash, delivered at my house near the Tate's creek road, about 5 miles from Lexington; also, a good stall fed beef on foot.

PHILIP WEBBER.

January 24th, 1811.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,

A Tragic Comedy

By ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

## Original Family Medicines,

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS LEE'S Anti-Bilious PILLS,

PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE, & Co.

Persons wishing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in inquiring for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lee & Co. late Richard Lee & Son—this is necessary, as there are other Pills of the same name.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

## CASES OF CURES,

Selected from thousands, the authenticity of which can be ascertained by personal application to any of the subscribers—not being performed in Europe, (no one knows where) but at home.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-Bilious Pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, &c. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name,

DANIEL CONN, Asquith-st. Balt. June 20, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

With pleasure I acknowledge the benefit received from your Anti-Bilious Pills, in removing violent pains in the bowels, sickness and head-ache.

Rd. ROBINSON, Market st. Balt. June 29, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Anti-Bilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which have troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS. Balt. July 13, 1810.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

The high opinion I have of your Bilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been attacked with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your Pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health; which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT. Dulany-st. near Columbia-Gardens.

## LEE'S

## Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

THIS Medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, six years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat); restlessness at night, loss of sleep, &c. From those symptoms I was confident he had worms, and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled twenty three large worms, which gave him immediate relief—He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms now in use.

THO'S PETERS, of the late firm of Peters & Johnson. Balt. July 1, 1810.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

A child of Mr. Henry Grimes, near Mr. E. Betts's nail factory, was for upwards of eight months violently afflicted with sickness, which appeared to proceed from worms, the symptoms were restlessness at night, debility, pains in the legs, loss of flesh, &c. After having the advice of eminent physicians, and trying a variety of medicines without success, the afflicted parents were advised to try Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges, which expelled during the operation of the medicine, a great quantity of large worms, some of which measured 12 inches—the child now enjoys a good state of health.

Balt. June 8, 1810.

Edward Higgin, South-street, Baltimore, administered Lee's Lozenges agreeable to the directions, to his child of 14 months old—the first of which expelled a worm measuring 20 inches long and near half an inch thick, the second dose expelled another 16 inches long and the same thickness, and a quantity of small worms mixed with slime, &c. The child enjoys a good state of health.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

I was attacked with a violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than my breath. Some of my friends having observed to me, that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs. Warner & Hanna, which I accordingly did—and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

J. A. SMITH, Market-st. Fell's-Point.

LEE'S

Infallible Fever & Ague Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I think it my duty to inform you, that from experience I am convinced your Ague Drops are an effectual remedy. My little son was violently afflicted with agues and fevers. The advice and attendance of an eminent physician failed—I was next advised to try the country air, which also failed, and it appeared to all who saw him, impossible for him to recover. When Mr. George Hays advised me to try Lee's Ague Drops, (observing that they had cured him.) A bottle was procured and given

en according to direction, which effected a speedy cure, and he has not had a return thereof since.

JOSEPH OWENS,

63, Market-st.

## Lee's Grand Restorative.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Ointment for the Itch.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damak Lip-Salve.

Lee's Perian Lotion.

Lee's Con-Plaister.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Late Richard Lee & Son.

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

## FOX SALE,

1000 ACRES OF LAND lying at the forks of Licking, adjoining the town of Falmouth, the greater part of which is bottom, and inferior to none in the state.—The advantages belonging to this tract, & navigation from the spot—its eligibility to very kind of water works—the probability of its containing a large quantity of iron ore, and its contiguity to the county seat of justice, combine to make it one of the most desirable speculations in the Western country.—By a person of capital and enterprise, this situation may, in various ways, be improved, comparatively at but little expense, into an estate of great magnitude.—For a stock farm, or hemp or tobacco, no place in the state is so fitted to a preference.—Apply to Thos. Hickey & Chs. Humphries, Esquires, or to the subscriber.

—ALSO—

A TRACT OF LAND six miles below Louisville, me and a half miles from the Ohio, containing 314 acres, and is good farming land.

—ALSO—

A GOOD TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on Limestone street, with cellars, kitchen, dairy, smoke-house and pump, in the occupancy of Mr. Nathaniel Burrows.—I will take for the two last pieces of property, whiskey, fur, bagging, lash-rope, yarns and tobacco.—Mr. John G. Wharmey will shew the land near Louisville and contract for it—for the House and Lot, apply to Charles Wilkins, Esq. or to the subscriber.

F. RIDGELEY.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1811.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 27th December last, a likely yellow boy about 21 years of age, named

## JERRY.

About five feet seven or eight inches high; sharp nose, tolerable large mouth—when he laughs he is apt to shut his teeth together, has a down look when closely examined, hollow eyed—he is a tolerable shoemaker, and plays on the violin a little—took with him sundry clothing, viz. a tolerable good wool hat, one pair dark velvet pantaloons, one pair white cordery ditto, one half worn cotton casimer coat, an old great coat with a velvet cape and sundry other clothing not recollected. It is probable he has procured a forged pass. It is presumed he will make to the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to my farm in Montgomery county, near Mount Sterling, and all reasonable expenses paid, or half of the above reward, if lodged in any jail in the state so that I get him.

JNO. PEEBLES.

January 2d, 1811.

THE highest price in Cash will always be given for ASHES, and all kinds of FAT, at my soap-house, on Main street, between Sanders's factory and Morton's tanyard.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES,

And different kinds of SOAP,

Of the best quality for sale.

JOHN BRIDGES.

January 21st, 1811.

## Notice.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 14th of February 1811, at the farm of Benjamin Allen, dec. on the road leading from Lexington to the sulphur well, ten miles from the former, and two from the latter, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of a Negro Woman & Child, together with the stock of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cows, the Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a part of the present crop of corn. A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security—all sums under that amount to be paid the day of sale.

CHs. H. ALLEN.

N. B. All those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.—Those having demands to present them for settlement.

January 17th, 1811.

## NOTICE.

ON the 1st day of February next, books will be opened at the bank of Kentucky, for the subscription of shares in the capital of the said bank, on the following terms, viz. One fourth of the amount of each share shall be paid at the time of subscription, one fourth on or before the 30th day of June next, one fourth on or before the 30th day of September next, and one fourth on or before the 31st day of December next. If the several instalments on any share shall be paid on or before the days respectively prescribed for them, then dividends will be computed and paid on the first half of such share from and after the 30th of June next, and on the second half from and after the 31st Dec. next. But if a failure shall take place in the payment as above mentioned of any one instalment, then no dividend will be computed or paid on such share, or any part of it, except from and after the day when the entire payment of such share shall be completed, or if the full amount of any share shall be paid at the time the same shall be subscribed, dividends will be computed and paid thereon from the end of sixty days thereafter.

By order of the president & directors.

WILLIAM S. WALLER, Cashier.

Bank of Kentucky.

January 19, 1811.

## Blanks

## OF ALL KINDS,

For Sale at this Office.

## REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from